

Pact on Brazil's Debt Reported

LATE NEWS

U.S. Drug Test Set for Airlines

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Transportation Department will impose a broad, random drug-testing program on the aviation industry, propose similar testing for railroad employees and test 25,000 of its own workers, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole said Wednesday.

Mrs. Dole said that random testing for railroad workers would have to be approved by Congress, but that the Federal Aviation Administration would require such testing for commercial pilots and flight crew members through regulatory action. She acknowledged that random testing was likely to be opposed by labor unions and may face a court challenge.



Our primitive ancestors destroyed their environment, too. Page 5.

■ As early Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is considered unlikely. Page 3.
■ Consumer prices rose 1.1 percent in 1986, the lowest U.S. inflation rate in 25 years. Page 9.

Creditor Nations Agree on Arrears

By Brian Childs
Reuters

PARIS — Western creditor governments agreed Wednesday to reschedule Brazil's official debt arrears for 1985 and 1986 and the repayments due in the first half of this year, diplomats attending negotiations here said.

The accord, signed after three days of negotiations with the so-called Paris Club of creditor nations, was reached despite the absence of a standby agreement between the International Monetary Fund and Brazil, the developing world's biggest debtor.

The sources declined to provide details on the terms of the pact or a figure on the amount of debt that it covers. But they said the section of the agreement covering arrears was close to what Brazil was seeking.

Brazil owes the Paris Club governments about \$9 billion of its foreign debt of about \$105 billion. It had requested the rescheduling of about \$2.3 billion of arrears on interest and principal for 1985 and 1986, as well as \$3.2 billion in repayments falling due this year.

Brazil was required to agree on terms with the creditor governments before opening talks with commercial bank creditors for a multiyear renegotiation of bank debt estimated at \$67 billion.

The Philippines and Poland are scheduled to begin holding talks with the Paris Club this week in its first 1987 round of meetings with debtors.

The Philippines is seeking to negotiate terms on up to \$1 billion of debt, and Poland is resuming talks that ended inconclusively last year on rescheduling \$500 million to \$1 billion.

The Paris Club does not ordinarily grant rescheduling until after the debtor nation accepts an economic program designed by the IMF. But Brazil has emphasized that it will not allow the IMF a supervisory role in its economy.

Brazil's smoothly trade surplus has slid from a three-year average of more than \$1 billion to barely \$100 million in December.



Two children and a neighbor at the house near Durban, South Africa, where the children's mothers were among 12 persons slain Wednesday by unidentified gunmen.

12 Are Slain as Gunmen Attack House in Natal Province

JOHANNESBURG — Violence between militant black nationalists and supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, the moderate Zulu leader in South Africa, appeared to have escalated Wednesday as unidentified gunmen attacked a house in a black township south of Durban and shot 12 persons to death, including seven children.

The killings, which occurred amid a bitter feud between Mr. Buthe's Inkatha movement and militants of the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front, raised fears of retaliatory attacks in Natal Province.

It was unclear whether the victims were supporters of Inkatha or backers of the ANC-UDF alliance in Natal.

CIA Said to Help Set Up Contra Link

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Central Intelligence Agency official helped Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North begin the network to supply weapons to the Nicaraguan rebels three years ago, even as Congress moved to prohibit military assistance to them, according to a former senior rebel official and other sources.

In May 1984, the CIA officer in charge of the rebels, Duane Clarridge, introduced Colonel North to rebel leaders at a meeting in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, according to Edgar Chamorro, then a member of the directorate of the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

"If something happens in Congress," Mr. Chamorro recalled Mr. Clarridge saying as he stood beside the colonel, "we will have an alternative way, and to assure that, here is Colonel North. You will never be abandoned."

Mr. Chamorro's account indicates that Colonel North was trying, with help from Mr. Clarridge, to circumvent the congressional ban on aid to the contras, well before the administration began its secret arms deal with Iran in the fall of 1985. Some of the profits of the weapons sales were apparently diverted to the contras.

The Tegucigalpa meeting also seemed to mark the early stages of a collaboration that continued into 1985, when Mr. Clarridge helped Colonel North arrange one of the first shipments of U.S. arms to Iran, Congressional committee in-

vestigating the Iran-contra affair are examining Mr. Clarridge's role in both the dealings with the contras and Iran.

Colonel North was dismissed in November from the National Security Council staff for his role in the Iran-contra affair.

Sharon Foster, a CIA spokeswoman, said she could not answer any questions about Mr. Clarridge. The agency also would not say how Mr. Clarridge could be reached for comment.

The Senate intelligence committee's report on the Iran affair suggests that Mr. Clarridge was not candid in explaining to the panel why he provided a CIA plane and ground personnel to help Colonel North get a shipment of Hawk

See CIA, Page 2

Bonn Hesitates On Extradition

Concern for Hostage Is Cited; 2d German Missing in Beirut

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — West German officials ruled out Wednesday the quick extradition of a Lebanese terrorist suspect wanted by the United States, citing the necessity of safeguarding a West German hostage in Beirut.

A second West German was reported missing in Lebanon, and officials said that they feared that he had been abducted as well.

The government was preparing for a long crisis following the abduction on Saturday of Rudolf Cordes, 53, an executive of the Hoechst AG chemical company, officials said.

"Our principal objective at the moment is to get out Mr. Cordes unharmed," Friedrichs said. The chief government spokesman said.

Mr. Cordes was the second missing man as Alfred Schmidt, an employee of Siemens AG, who was installing medical equipment in a West Beirut hospital.

There was no immediate official indication whether Mr. Schmidt's disappearance was connected with the abduction of Mr. Cordes.

An anonymous telephone caller to an international news agency in Beirut said that Mr. Schmidt had been seized in West Beirut, but no group has claimed responsibility.

Officials said that Mr. Cordes was being held by a pro-Iranian Shiite group, Hezbollah, or Party of God, and that the group was demanding the release from West Germany of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, 22.

Mr. Hamadei was arrested last week at the Frankfurt airport, reportedly while carrying concealed explosives. The United States has formally requested his extradition on charges of murder and air piracy in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA jet.

A U.S. Navy diver was murdered during the 17-day hijacking.

The Justice Ministry said Friday that the extradition of Mr. Hamadei could be handled quickly but officials indicated Wednesday that the legal process was lengthy and complicated.

"It makes sense not to do anything with undue speed," said an official who spoke on condition that he not be identified. The danger to Mr. Cordes "would probably be multiplied" if Mr. Hamadei were extradited, he said.

"I don't think that it is a decision that needs to be taken now or tomorrow," an official said. "There have been kidnapping cases that take months and months."

Asked about Washington's desire to bring Mr. Hamadei to the United States, to face trial, two sources said that the U.S. point of view was "low on the list" of the government's priorities. They pointed to Washington's own secret deals with Iran on behalf of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

"The Americans have not been very tough themselves," a source said. "Look at Iran. They should be careful."

While ruling out an immediate extradition of Mr. Hamadei, the officials also said that Bonn was unwilling to free him quickly, as Hezbollah wants.

The officials pointed to the Bonn government's strong stance against concessions to terrorists in 1977, when West German leftists seized and murdered Hanns Martin Schleyer, an industrialist.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who at that time was a leader of the opposition, supported the refusal of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to release imprisoned terrorists as the industrialist's abduction demanded.

■ White Meets Captors
Terry White, the Anglican envoy, met Wednesday with Western hostages and their captors, United

See KIDNAP, Page 2

Fall of Dollar May Lead To Inflation, Aides Warn

By Hobart Rowen
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan's top advisers have told the president that the dollar could continue to fall without immediate harm to the U.S. economy, but that inflation could eventually be rekindled, administration sources said.

The warning was made Tuesday as Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, was en route to Washington to meet with Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d to discuss how to break the dollar's slide.

Mr. Reagan raised the question of the falling dollar at his weekly issues luncheon and asked his top aides when the decline would "begin to hurt," administration sources said.

The aides, including his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and his top economic adviser, Beryl W. Stein, reportedly indicated that they were not alarmed by the steep decline, nearly 4 percent since the start of the year.

In addition, they were reported to say that the dollar could continue to fall without harming the U.S. economy until the trade deficit, estimated at \$174 billion for 1986, began to narrow.

After then, they reportedly said, a continued decline might retrigger inflation.

Inflation theoretically could be rekindled in two ways. As the dollar's value falls, the U.S. government must pay higher interest rates to attract foreign investors, whose capital is vital to financing the U.S. budget deficit.

Also, the declining dollar makes imported goods more expensive to American consumers.

Meanwhile, there were increasing signs Wednesday that Japan and West Germany will soon cut their central bank discount rates to obtain U.S. help in stabilizing exchange rates.

But there was no indication that Mr. Baker was ready to intervene in the exchange markets or abandon the predominant U.S. view that the dollar needs to decline further against the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark to narrow the U.S. trade deficit.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, appears, however, to fear that the U.S. currency's fall will have an almost immediate inflationary impact.

He has disagreed with Mr. Baker's effort to bring down the value of the dollar by public pronouncements, fearing its inflationary effects and a loss of confidence in the U.S. economy among foreign investors. He reiterated that view at a hearing Wednesday before the Senate Banking Committee.

The apparent rift between Mr. Baker and Mr. Volcker is of increasing concern in financial circles.

"It's better when you have an aura of cooperation — among governments and between the Treasury and the Fed," said Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc.

Despite the continuing uncertainties, the dollar closed generally higher on Wednesday.

Financial markets, reacting to news reports from Japan on what Mr. Miyazawa would propose at his meeting with Mr. Baker, speculated that the two would strike a bargain aimed at stabilizing the yen-dollar relationship.

An earlier Miyazawa-Baker meeting in October pledged cooperation on monetary affairs, although the United States has continued to insist on a free market.

See TALKS, Page 13

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See TALKS, Page 13

U.S. Seeks F-16 Sale to Bahrain

David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has informed Congress that it intends to sell Bahrain a squadron of F-16 jet fighters as part of a \$400 million arms package, the first time the sophisticated plane has been offered to any Arab state in the Gulf, according to congressional and administration sources.

The administration also will notify Congress, probably this week, of a pending sale to Saudi Arabia of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, an armored personnel carrier that has never been sold abroad, the sources said Tuesday.

One source outside the administration said he understood that the Saudis would buy 200 vehicles for \$500 million, but these figures could not be confirmed Tuesday.

The proposed arms sales come at a time of concern among moderate Arab states about the Reagan administration's Middle East policies after the disclosure of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran. In addition, Iran has launched a new military offensive that has brought its troops close to the Iraqi port city of Basra.

While the proposed arms sales were already under discussion last year, the administration appears to be taking advantage of the flare-up in the fighting to seek congressional approval, according to congressional sources.

Informal notification of the Bahrain arms package, which includes training and spare parts for 12 F-16 aircraft, was sent to Congress Jan. 6, with formal notice due Monday.

In order to block the arms sale, the House and Senate would have to pass a joint resolution of disapproval and then have enough votes, two-thirds of the total in each chamber, to override a presidential veto.

The United States has never sold the F-16 to any Gulf nation, although both Oman and Kuwait expressed interest in buying the General Dynamics Corp. aircraft in the early 1980s.

Bahrain has bought a squadron of Northrop F-5 jet fighters, the last of which are now being delivered.

The F-16 is a single-engine, high-performance jet designed for both aerial combat and ground attacks. It can be equipped with air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles and also carries a multi-barrel cannon. It has a range of 2,415 miles (3,900 kilometers).

It was not immediately known how Bahrain planned to finance the purchase of the F-16s; Saudi Arabia provided most of the funding for its purchase of the F-5s.

Britain announced that it was scrapping its Nimrod system and instead would purchase Boeing's AWACS system.

For France, Boeing is studying a range of possible contracts, including participation in building new Boeing civilian aircraft and military equipment, such as missiles. These could involve joint ventures between Boeing and other American companies and their French counterparts, U.S. sources said.

Boeing has acknowledged the dispute but declined to comment on details of the negotiations. It emphasized, however, that the talks would continue.

The talks began after Boeing signed a preliminary agreement with the French Defense Ministry on Dec. 22 for the purchase of three E-3A AWACS, the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System.

A French Defense Ministry official, warning that the proposed contract with Boeing could fall through, said Tuesday: "We are not yet committed to any system."

"Assuming the deal with Boeing goes through," a U.S. defense specialist said, "France may be drawn closer to NATO's military system, except for one thing: So far, the French have not said how they plan to use the planes."

The French Defense Ministry has long regarded surveillance systems as essential for missions in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

"To be a competent global power these days, as the French want to be, you need eyes, and the best available now are AWACS," a U.S. diplomatic official said. "France appears to be motivated by both national and global reasoning, which is producing lots of pressure to buy" from Boeing, the official added.

"We have radar capacity, of course," a French military radar specialist said, "but it looks with limited range, whereas AWACS look down over long distances — that can be critical in areas we are currently interested in, such as Africa and the Middle East."

AWACS, for example, would have enabled France to closely monitor last year's overflight of U.S. planes en route to the raid on See AWACS, Page 2



Iranians in the western city of Samanaaj mourning over the bodies of relatives killed after an Iraqi air raid on Sunday, according to information received from Iran's news agency.

Iraqi Leader Asks Iranians For Peace

MANAMA, Bahrain — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq issued a peace plea Wednesday to the Iranian people as Tehran said it captured a heavily defended township near the southern Iraqi port of Basra.

Both sides reported further air and artillery attacks on civilian centers.

In an open letter to the people of Iran read over Baghdad Radio, Mr. Hussein said, "The way for an honest and secure life, the way for the victory of Islam, is the 'way of peace.'"

The message, on the 13th day of a major thrust that diplomatic and military sources say has taken the Iranians to within sight of Basra, contained no new proposals to the Iranian leaders.

Iran's national news agency, IRNA, said Iranian troops captured the township of Duwayji (15 kilometers) east of Basra, after heavy fighting. It said 1,500 Iraqi defenders were killed or wounded in the battle.

Iraqi military communiques have given few details of the fighting in recent days, mainly stating that Iranian attacks were being repelled with heavy losses and the offensive was contained.

Iran has said that the capture of Basra, Iraq's second-largest city with a population of one million, was not its aim, but that the fighting was a prelude to destroying Baghdad's military strength.

Diplomats based in the Gulf said the battles near Basra could prove critical in the war, now in its seventh year.

Iraq said its warplanes were sent on retaliatory raids again Wednesday against Iran's western provincial centers of Duzful and Hamadan and the central cities of Qom and Isfahan, all of which have been attacked in recent days.

Diplomatic and military analysts in the Gulf, meanwhile, say they believe that Iran hopes to capitalize on reported gains near Basra for an even bigger assault on southern Iraq.

They suggest that Tehran's strategy is to tie Iraqi troops down in the strong Basra perimeter defenses to enable Iranian forces to break out and cut the port's road links with Baghdad to the north and with Kuwait to the south.

Such a move would cut vital supply lines and place heavy pressure on the important Rumaila oil field some 30 miles southwest of Basra. Crude oil from the field is piped through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea.

The Rush Is On for U.S. Visa Lottery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government reported Wednesday that it had received more than 150,000 letters seeking 10,000 special visas in the first hours of a one-week period to apply for waived immigration requirements.

Laverne Baptist, a spokeswoman for the main Washington Post Office, said the State Department had received about 80,000 letters early in the day and that as many more had accumulated by late morning.

There was no immediate country-by-country breakdown in the special lottery for the nonresident immigrant visas. The program involves 36 countries, dependencies and provinces.

In Ireland, historically a major source of American immigrants, 80,000 people applied and many sent more than 20 applications each. Postal officials reported business was more brisk over the week-

end than just before Christmas, and many post offices ran out of airmail stamps.

In Canada, more than 60,000 people visited U.S. missions with questions about the program.

Many of the applicants said they were primarily seeking better jobs and warmer climates. Others cited better job opportunities in the United States.

The U.S. government is accepting the applications by mail from Wednesday through next Tuesday for the 10,000 "nonpreference" immigrant visas to be issued over the next two years.

The State Department will consider applicants on a first-come, first-served basis, according to when their letters are received at a special postal box. The address is: NP-5, Post Office Box 96097, Washington, DC, 20090-0977, USA. Only mail received at this

address from Jan. 21 to Jan. 27 will be accepted. Hand-delivered requests or those sent by registered mail or courier service will not be considered.

A department spokeswoman said she expected that people who were uncertain how long delivery would take would mail letters on successive days, but that duplicates would be discarded.

The program results from a decision by Congress to accept an additional 5,000 immigrants for 1987 and 5,000 for 1988, divided among nations where demand for immigrant visas declined since the 1965 U.S. immigration law was enacted.

The visas are called nonpreference visas because applicants need not have a special claim on U.S. citizenship, such as relatives living there or a needed skill. There are 270,000 immigrant visas granted annually in preference categories.

(AP, UPI)



Residents of Rio de Janeiro attempting to lynch a suspected purse snatcher. The man was released by the police after the purported victim and witnesses could not be located.

Brazil's Instant 'Justice'

Rising Crime Brings Public Lynchings

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — During the wake for a taxi driver killed in late December in the western town of Anambai, word reached mourners that a murder suspect had been found. A few hours later, his mutilated body, riddled with bullets, was dumped beside an outlying road. He was the victim of a lynch mob.

Days earlier, in the southern town of Unamaia, three young men who were arrested on charges of murdering a local photographer and raping his fiancée were pulled out of jail and beaten to death in front of several hundred people. Their bodies were then tied to a car and dragged through the town before being burned.

A few days later, on Dec. 27, five men in the eastern town of Ipiau who had been accused of assaulting and wounding a local taxi driver also were pulled from their cells and murdered, to the applause of a crowd estimated at around 1,000. "I saw hate in the eyes of those people," one local official said later.

With small variations, these scenes have been repeated on scores of occasions in recent years as communities in both large cities and small towns have reacted angrily to Brazil's rising crime rate.

"A lynching is a grave symptom," said Justice Minister Paulo Brodard. "It reflects dissatisfaction with the police and with delays in the application of justice."

There have been five incidences of mob justice since last November. The latest gained headlines for one macabre reason: In the Amazon, See LYNCH, Page 2

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Ex-Minister In France Will Face Hearings

By Julian Nundy

PARIS — A Paris judge has opened the way for legal proceedings against a former Socialist minister whose chief aide is awaiting trial on embezzlement charges.

Former Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci faces possible trial by the High Court of Justice, a court composed of members of the National Assembly and Senate.

It is the only French court competent to try a minister on charges pertaining to his term in office. The court can meet if one-tenth of National Assembly or Senate members call it into session. It has met once since the founding of the Fifth Republic in 1959.

Judge Jean-Pierre Michau, the examining magistrate in a case against Yves Chaler, Mr. Nucci's former chief of staff, submitted a dossier on Mr. Nucci to the public prosecutor's office late Tuesday, officials said. The case against Mr. Chaler involves the disappearance of 20 million francs (more than \$3 million).

The move will oblige parliamentary committees to decide, in closed sessions, whether Mr. Nucci has a case to answer. Court sources said Wednesday that the procedure could not start until Parliament's spring session opens on April 2.

Mr. Chaler is charged with mis-use of funds of Le Carrefour du Développement, or Development Crossroads, a semi-public institution that received money from the Cooperation Ministry.

Judge Michau also ordered the arrest Wednesday of a senior police officer who was charged in December with helping Mr. Chaler obtain a passport under a false name. The passport was issued when Mr. Chaler was in hiding in Latin America for seven months last year.

The police officer, Jacques Delebois, the head of the International Service of Technical Police Cooperation, was released later in the day.

Mr. Delebois said last month that he had asked to be charged in the affair so that he could have access to legal documents in the case to clear his name. There was no official explanation for his brief detention Wednesday.

French media reports have said that Mr. Chaler, who returned to France in November, told Judge Michau that he had been advised to flee the country by Charles Pasqua, the interior minister in the conservative government elected in March 1986. Mr. Pasqua, a close Gaullist associate of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, denied the reports.

After Decades of War, Prospects for Peace in Chad

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — Now that the roof of the Roman Catholic cathedral, damaged in war, has finally been replaced, there is once again a vague semblance of orderliness here that is reminiscent of that period when the maps of Africa were mostly blue for British and pink for French.

For the first time since shortly after France granted the country independence in 1960, Chadians have a prospect of peace and quiet in what geographers used to call the crossroads of the Sahara and the gateway to central Africa.

The recent victorious government offensive against the Libyans in northern Chad has encouraged this hope — as well as the possibility, which is still remote — of a total Libyan withdrawal.

But optimism is tempered by the visual reminder of thousands of bullet holes in buildings in Ndjamena from nine months of fighting in 1980 that killed thousands of people, mostly civilians, and destroyed the cathedral roof.

By one indicator, Chad is the poorest of the world's nations. Even before two decades of nearly uninterrupted violence, the country accepted its fate as an economic backwater.

Its real importance has been as a gateway to somewhere else.

For centuries this was true for Moslem nomads who raised animals and settled in the south and sold them into slavery in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere.

It was also true during the scramble for Africa a century ago among the British, French and Germans.

And it remains the case for Libya's leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, who seeks to dominate northern Chad.

Many moderate African states, as well as France and the

United States, are opposing him, convinced that he has other ambitions south of the Sahara.

But now, for the first time, Libya is without a significant Chadian ally, and Colonel Gadhafi can no longer contend that the fighting is purely among Chadians.

In October, Goukouni Oueddei, a former president overthrown in 1982 by a fellow northerner, Hissène Habré, broke with Colonel Gadhafi while under virtual house arrest in Tripoli. His 1,500 Touareg nomad troops in the rugged Tibesti mountains of northwest Chad joined Mr. Habré's government forces.

The Libyan connection started with Chad's first president, François Tombalbaye, who was a southerner. He touched off a rebellion in the mid-1960s by sending overbearing southern officials to the north, which is ethnically distinct.

In 1973, Tombalbaye turned to Colonel Gadhafi for money and purportedly acquiesced in Libya's annexation of the Aozou Strip, which is said to be rich in minerals, which runs along the frontier. Northern Chadians thus would be deprived of their prime natural resources.

With rebellion spreading, even the voodoo priests Tombalbaye imported from Haiti as part of an African "authenticity" campaign failed to prevent his assassination in a 1975 army coup.

Then followed a profusion of rival armies whose depredations ravaged much of the countryside and then, in two battles in 1979 and 1980, the capital itself.

Throughout the 1970s, attention focused on two northerners who were first allies and then rivals: Mr. Goukouni, son of the spiritual leader of Tibesti, and Mr. Habré, who was educated in Paris.

Mr. Habré and Mr. Goukouni, both from the Touareg tribe and both born in the early 1940s, first attracted international attention in 1974 when they abducted Fran-

çoise Clastre, a French archaeologist studying ancient cave paintings in the Tibesti.

Before she was released in 1976, a French Army major dispatched to negotiate her freedom was taken hostage and executed when Paris refused to meet Mr. Habré's conditions.

Nonetheless, the northerners received an undisclosed amount of money, vehicles, medicine and other supplies.

The two northern leaders fell out in 1976 over the issue of Libya's annexation of the Aozou Strip. For tactical reasons, Mr. Goukouni remained loyal to Libya. Mr. Habré broke with Colonel Gadhafi and soon became the focus of interest and aid from the United States, France, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Sudan, which were determined to block Libyan expansion.

Although he was repeatedly defeated and counted out, Mr. Habré used these foreign friends to fight his way back to power in 1982.

He is driven by a desire to retake Faya-Largeau, his northern hometown oasis, although it is not a major issue to most Chadians.

The dominant concerns of most Chadians relate to some unenviable distinctions the country holds, starting with the world's lowest annual per-capita income: \$78, according to statistics from international organizations.

Moreover, Chad has no railroad, no river port, no daily departing international airline flight and no daily newspaper. Its 155 miles (250 kilometers) of paved road are in deplorable condition.

Libyan Outpost Captured

The Chadian government said Wednesday that its forces had captured Zouar, a Libyan outpost in northwestern Chad, and inflicted heavy losses on Colonel Gadhafi's forces.

CIA: Setting Up Contra Supply Link

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-aircraft missiles from Israel to Iran in November 1985.

Mr. Clarridge told congressional investigators he believed the cargo was oil drilling equipment, as listed on the crates. But a Senate investigator said that a CIA North's request that Mr. Clarridge had for several months received special intelligence on the administration's dealings with Iran, including a document specifying that they included arms shipments.

At the time, Mr. Clarridge was in charge of CIA covert operations in Europe. If he knew the shipment contained weapons, his action would have been illegal without a presidential memorandum to Congress, the committee report said.

The congressional investigators also say they have unconfirmed reports that, even as Mr. Clarridge was managing part of the Iranian arms deal, he may also have diverted secret stockpiles of intelligence agency weapons intended for the Afghan rebels to the Contras.

These activities have prompted legislators to refer to Mr. Clarridge, the Central Intelligence Agency's Colonel North.

"Dewey Clarridge was like Offie North, a dedicated, gang-bro type," said a former member of the Senate intelligence committee who had extensive dealings with him.

"Analysis was not his strong point, adventure was — adventure behind enemy lines, in fine restaurants," added the senator, who had questioned Mr. Clarridge extensively about the CIA's mining of Nicaragua's harbors, which was re-

vealed in 1984, and about his role in preparing a primer for the Contras that advocated assassination. By all accounts, Mr. Clarridge, 49, who called himself "Maroon" when talking to the contra leaders, was a flamboyant cigar-chomping agent.

In 1981, shortly after the Reagan administration came to office, William J. Casey, the new director of central intelligence, picked Mr. Clarridge for the task of turning the ragtag band of Contras into a capable guerrilla force of 16,000 soldiers.

At the time, Mr. Clarridge was the CIA station chief in Rome, with no experience in Latin America. But Mr. Casey was impressed by his initiative and daring, a former colleague said.

Once installed as head of covert operations for Latin America, Mr. Clarridge maintained direct communications with Mr. Casey, the source added.

Mr. Chamorro, the former contra leader, said in a telephone interview from Miami that Mr. Clarridge also liked to boast that he often talked to President Ronald Reagan. "He told us he had access to President Reagan twice a week and that the president loved to hear what we were doing."

Mr. Chamorro said the rebels had been cheered by Mr. Clarridge's visit in May 1984 when Congress was preparing to cut off further U.S. money for the Contras. He quoted Mr. Clarridge as saying, "Colonel North will take charge if needed," and would provide all the support required by the Contras.

KIDNAP: Extradition Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

Press International reported from Beirut.

While the report did not specify which group or groups Mr. Waite met, it was presumed he was involved in another session with the Islamic Jihad group that is holding two Americans.

Mr. Waite left his hotel in West Beirut on Tuesday night and had not returned by late Wednesday. "Mr. Waite is holding talks with the hostages," said a spokesman for the Druze Progressive Socialist Party, which is guarding Mr. Waite. "Waite is meeting with the hostages," he said.

On Monday, Mr. Waite reported contact with Islamic Jihad, which is holding Terry A. Anderson, 39, an Associated Press reporter, and Thomas Sutherland, 54, an educator at the American University in Beirut.

He refused to say if he had met the two Americans but reported they were "well looked-after and their condition is generally good." He said prospects for their release were "good."

Nonetheless, the frequency of kidnappings reflects the extent to which violent crime has come to dominate the urban way of life in Beirut.

In polls published before national elections in November, a lack of security was identified as Rio de Janeiro's most serious problem, while 60 percent of those questioned in São Paulo favored the death penalty. A radio commentator who regularly calls for the death penalty won the most votes in an election in São Paulo.

Sociologists have linked the sharp rise in crime to a four-year recession that began in 1981 and left millions of people out of work in Brazil. But they also blamed the neglect of education and other social priorities that marked the economic strategy adopted by the military regime that ruled the country from 1964 to 1985.

At the same time, the police in most cities lack either the resources or the experience to deal with the situation.

As a result, Brazilians have grown accustomed to hearing hair-raising stories of assaults or even witnessing crime in action.

In addition, the number of people carrying firearms is said to have grown.

However, Defense Ministry officials said that the total cost of acquiring the three AWACS and the ground infrastructure would be nearly double that amount.

"The amounts of money make it imperative we obtain the equivalent, but not necessarily the identical conditions obtained by Britain," the Defense Ministry official said.

Pressure on Defense Ministry negotiators to obtain substantial contracts is coming primarily from Michel Noir, the trade minister. He and other trade officials are known to be concerned about the current outlook for the French aerospace industry, which has been hard hit by falling orders at home and in world markets.

After he became defense minister last spring, André Girard obtained approval to allocate 4 billion francs in the 1987 defense budget for a surveillance system.

made by General Electric Co. Avionics of Britain.

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Libya, and would provide France with intelligence on Libyan troop movements in Chad.

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WORLD BRIEFS

China Imposes Strict New Press Curbs

BEIJING (LAT) — China imposed strict new curbs on the press Wednesday, creating a high-level organization to control all aspects of news and publishing operations throughout the nation.

The action apparently is aimed at reducing the influence of newspapers and magazines that are not directly affiliated with the Communist Party and that have been showing some signs of independence in recent years. The Xinhua news agency said the organization, called the Media and Publications Office, was being set up directly under the State Council, the Chinese equivalent of a presidential cabinet.

The office will have responsibility for approving all new newspapers, magazines and publishing houses in China. It also will control the sale of books, magazines and newspapers, supervise distribution of paper and newsprint and "oversee the publication of news."

Soviet Jamming of BBC Misses a Beat

LONDON (UPI) — The Soviet Union did not jam BBC Russian language radio programs Wednesday, the first time in more than six years. A Foreign Office source said it was too soon to tell whether the change was an "important" policy shift.

"We don't know why they stopped nor if it is linked to anything at this point," the source said. The end to the jamming could merely be a technical fix with the Soviet equipment, the source said. But "it is deliberate it could be very important as it would seem to indicate a change in policy," he added.

However, John Tusa, managing director of British Broadcasting Corp. external broadcasting, said he welcomed "this small demonstration" by the Soviet Union.

Seoul Vows Police Will Respect Rights

SEOUL (Reuters) — The new interior minister, Chung Ho Yong, pledged Wednesday that the South Korean police would respect human rights.

"There should never be further cases of torture or human rights abuses in our society," said Mr. Chung. He replaced Kim Chong Huh as interior minister Tuesday after it was disclosed Monday that Park Jong Chol, 21, a student, was tortured to death while in police custody last week.

President Chun Doo Hwan ordered his cabinet to set up a special body to "prevent the repetition of this torture incident and protect the people's human rights," a presidential spokesman said. "The body should be composed of leaders from various social sectors and study measures to protect human rights," he quoted the president as saying.

Mixed-Race Leader Apologizes to Both

CAPE TOWN (AP) — The leader of the mixed-race House of Representatives apologized to President Pieter W. Botha on Wednesday for causing him embarrassment by swimming at a whites-only beach. The apology thus averted a crisis that could have brought about the dissolution of Parliament.

The letter of apology was released to the press at a news conference by Mr. Botha. He said he had told the Labor Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, that he must apologize or be dismissed as a cabinet member and head of the council of ministers in the House. "I appointed him," the president noted.

Mr. Botha said that dismissing Mr. Hendrickse would have forced him to dissolve Parliament. That decision apparently would require new elections for all three houses of Parliament rather than just the white chamber, as is planned for sometime this year. In 1984, Parliament created chambers for whites, Asians and people of mixed-race, but there is no national representation for blacks.

Contadora Mission Reports No Gains

MEXICO CITY (Reuters) — A high-level Latin American diplomatic mission has completed a two-day tour of Central America but has given no hint that any progress was made in efforts to bring the nations of the region together in peace talks.

Speaking for the Contadora Group mission after its arrival here Tuesday night, Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor of Mexico said the group was now seeking "common denominators" in the positions of the Central American nations.

He said the leaders of the five countries visited — Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador — had all expressed "grave preoccupations" over increasing tensions in the region. But he said the major differences that had so far prevented a peace dialogue still remained.

The delegates included the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar; the head of the Organization of American States, João Baeta Soares; the foreign ministers of the four nations comprising the Contadora Group, and their counterparts from the four-nation Latin American "support group."

For the Record

Western diplomats in Beijing predicted Wednesday that the upcoming round of border talks between China and the Soviet Union, which are due to resume Feb. 9 in Moscow after eight years, would be long and difficult, given the gap between the two nations' positions. (UPI)

Indian public employees went on strike Wednesday to warn the government against selling state companies to the private sector. The one-day walkout by 2.5 million workers closed several ports, hundreds of industries and all banks and insurance companies. (AFP)

Everett Herman was nominated by the White House on Wednesday to be the first U.S. envoy to Vanuatu, a post in addition to his ambassadorship to Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. (Reuters)

Iranian Envoy Meets French Officials

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A high-ranking Iranian envoy visited France this week for talks with French officials amid reports of a new chill between Paris and Tehran.

The visit, by a Foreign Ministry official, came as a French magazine said that the government had received a warning that a terrorist bombing wave that hit Paris in September, killing 11 persons, could resume shortly.

The attacks, according to the conservative Le Point, would begin again if Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese jailed in France on arms charges, is not tried by the beginning of March on other charges that he faces.

He is due to be tried in connection with the murders of an American and of an Israeli diplomat in 1982. Court officials said Tuesday that a decision on the date for the trial would be announced Jan. 28.

The Iranian envoy, Ali Akbar, the head of the Foreign Ministry's European and American Department, met with Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond for nearly two hours Monday for talks that were believed to concern French hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon. Officials gave no details of the meeting.

Just before leaving Wednesday, he met with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac briefly to transmit a

message from the Iranian government. No details of the message were available.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Akbar visited Paris after Mr. Raimond wrote a letter to his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, expressing his disappointment that only one of the five French hostages, a member of a television crew held since March 1986, was released in Lebanon at Christmas.

The sources said that France, after negotiations with various groups in the Middle East, had expected the release of at least two Frenchmen.

Shiite Moslem groups now hold two French diplomats and two journalists in Lebanon. A fifth Frenchman, a free-lance journalist, was abducted in West Beirut last week, but there has been no claim of responsibility.

The sources added that Iran apparently was offended by a speech welcoming the hostages released last month in which Mr. Chirac thanked President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization but made no mention of Iran.

On Friday, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Akbar would be received "only if he is carrying a message."

France has concentrated on Iran in its efforts to gain the release of its hostages in the belief that Tehran's influence on the Shiite kidnappers could be decisive. Three of the French hostages have been held for nearly two years. Five French hostages were released by their Lebanese captors in 1986.

This week's edition of L'Express magazine said that the previous Socialist government, which was voted out of office in March, had allowed the export of 450,000 artillery shells to Iran despite an embargo on weapons sales to Iran.

A former Socialist defense minister, Charles Hernu, denied reports 11 months ago that the government had been aware of the sales and had allowed them to continue. But L'Express said that Mr. Hernu's Socialist successor and the current conservative government had continued an inquiry into the affair.

Le Point, reporting on the threat of a resumption of terrorist attacks in Paris, said that this warning had been given to a senior French official who visited the Middle East last month.

It said it had been relayed by Bassam Abu Sherif, a senior aide to Georges Habbash, the leader of the leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr. Abu Sherif, according to the report, advised the French envoy that a Popular Front dissident group, calling itself PPFLP-Special Operations and headed by Selim Abu Salem, was planning the operations against France.

The French police blamed the September attacks and bombings earlier in 1986 on brothers of Mr. Abdallah, who live in a village in Syrian-controlled northern Lebanon.

Mr. Abu Sherif told the French envoy that the Abdallah brothers were under close surveillance in their village but that the extremist Abu Salem splinter group was ready to carry out new operations to press for the release of Georges Abdallah. Mr. Abdallah, a Greek Orthodox Christian, reportedly received his early guerrilla training from the Habbash group.

Mr. Abdallah is due to be tried on charges relating to the deaths of an Israeli diplomat, Yacov Barsimianov, and a U.S. military attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Ray, in 1982. Investigations also are under way into his possible involvement in a failed attack on the U.S. consul in the eastern French city of Strasbourg in 1984.

The September bombings were accompanied by communications demanding the release of Mr. Abdallah and two other prisoners from the Middle East held on terrorism charges, an Armenian and a Lebanese Shiite. The Shiite took part in an attempt to kill the former Iranian prime minister, Shapour Bakhtiar.

Officials refused comment on the substance of Le Point's report. Justice Minister Albin Chalandon, questioned by a radio interviewer, replied only that he thought it was irresponsible to publish information that could alarm the public.

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Reagan Sets Session For Iran Inquiry

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will be interviewed Monday by the special commission he appointed to study National Security Council operations in the aftermath of the Iran-contra affair, the White House said Wednesday.

The term of the review board, headed by former Senator John G. Tower of Texas, has been extended until Feb. 19 "due to the large amount of material" the panel has to deal with, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said. It was to have ended Jan. 29.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan would meet later Wednesday with David M. Abshire, the special White House counsel on the Iran arms affair. Mr. Abshire has denied reports by administration sources that Mr. Reagan had "rebuffed" the panel's request for an interview.

Mr. Abshire, who has met once before with Mr. Reagan, will discuss with him "how to proceed" in a 20-minute session, according to Mr. Speakes. He said the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, would not sit in.

Mr. Abshire has met with all the members of the Senate and House select committees, which will investigate the Iran arms affair and the diversion of funds to Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Speakes said. In addition, he has conferred with the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, who will act as a special prosecutor, the spokesman said.

The interview, he said, would take place in the White House, but will not require sworn testimony because the panel does not have subpoena powers.

McFarlane's Instructions
Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser who flew secretly to Iran to try to negotiate the freedom of Americans held hostage in Lebanon, said in a television interview Tuesday night that he received written instructions about the mission that were approved by Mr. Reagan. The Associated Press reported.

But Mr. McFarlane said he never spoke to the president or received any direct orders from him on the arrangement.

He said he received a call from Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, his successor in the White House post, who said a deal had been made with the Iranians that "would call for the release of all our hostages and hopefully turn in a new direction, to discuss our disagreements, the political agenda."

"He said the president had approved it. He asked that I come in," Mr. McFarlane said, adding, "I was given instructions about four pages, that dealt with this set of political disagreements."

Mr. McFarlane said he asked if cabinet officers were involved, "and was told that they were and that the president had approved these instructions."

"The president made it clear that the arrangement reached before I went over was to be fulfilled and not negotiated," Mr. McFarlane said.

Vice President George Bush said Tuesday in Washington that Mr. Reagan is "certain to this very day" the United States did not swap arms for hostages.



David M. Abshire

1988 Deficit Will Exceed Legal Limit, Congress Says

By Tom Kenworthy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that President Ronald Reagan's budget for the year beginning in October will produce a deficit of \$135 billion to \$140 billion, at least \$27 billion larger than Mr. Reagan projected.

The preliminary analysis, released Tuesday by the independent, bipartisan arm of Congress, indicates the congressional budget deliberations will be harder than had been expected.

When Mr. Reagan submitted his \$1 trillion budget to Congress on Jan. 5, he estimated that it would produce a \$107.8 billion deficit in fiscal 1988. That figure would be within the \$108 billion target set by the balanced-budget law approved last year.

"In submitting this budget, I am keeping my part of the bargain," Mr. Reagan said in his budget message. "I ask Congress to do the same."

Members of congressional budget committees said Tuesday that the budget office's estimate confirmed their suspicions that the administration had been unrealistic in its economic assumptions in preparing the spending plan for fiscal 1988.

They renewed calls for a meeting between congressional leaders and the White House to seek a consensus on raising revenues and cutting spending. Such a proposal has previously been rejected by the administration if the agenda were to include a discussion of raising taxes.

The House Budget Committee chairman, William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said the new report "proves what I said earlier, that there are three problems with the budget: realism, revenues and fairness."

"What it means is that we are not climbing — as the administration would have us believe — Mount Rushmore. We are climbing Mount Everest. There's a big difference."

The Senate Budget Committee chairman, Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, said: "We sorely need the president's leadership now." He urged Mr. Reagan to include in his State of the Union message on Tuesday an invitation to Congress to join him in a budget meeting.

Mr. Chiles also reiterated that the \$108 billion deficit target could not be met unless there were more substantial revenue increases than those proposed in Mr. Reagan's budget: asset sales, user fees and credit changes.

Early Afghan Accord Is Deemed Unlikely

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite growing signs of interest by the Soviet Union in getting its troops out of Afghanistan, American officials and foreign diplomats say an early withdrawal seems unlikely unless the Afghan insurgents moderate their opposition to forming a coalition government acceptable to Moscow.

A flurry of diplomatic activity has taken place in recent days among senior American and Soviet officials in Pakistan, which provides the main sanctuary and supply route for the insurgents. Michael H. Armacost, undersecretary of state for political affairs, has just had talks in Pakistan, where a Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Anatoli G. Kovalev, was also holding meetings.

The Afghan leader, Major General Najibullah, has said that his government and the Soviet Union have agreed on a timetable for the withdrawal of the estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers. The timetable has not been made public, although it is expected to be submitted at the next round of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, which is scheduled to convene in Geneva next month under United Nations auspices.

Informally, Moscow is reported to have spoken of a withdrawal period of years, during which Pakistan would cut off the flow of insurgent manpower and weapons. Pakistan has suggested four months, an American official said, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz has also spoken of "months," calling for "a short and decisive Soviet troop withdrawal."

Beyond the question of timing, however, lies the more fundamental problem of what kind of government is left behind in Kabul. Officials and diplomats believe. They see Soviet officials requiring at least a face-saving political solution to accompany their pullout — a "decent interval" officials have called it — during which a regime friendly to Moscow could preside.

Soviet troops were sent into Afghanistan in December 1979 to help crush an insurgency by Islamic tribesmen. Given the long border between the two countries and the grueling war that has cost an estimated 25,000 Soviet lives, Moscow is expected to make any pullout contingent on the creation of an Afghan government that is not dominated by the West or by other elements hostile to the Soviet Union.

The United States has already agreed to be a guarantor of the UN-sponsored agreements when and if they are completed, a commitment that implies ending the flow of American weapons to the insurgents. Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed to abstain from interfering in each other's internal affairs, which would mean closing the Pakistani routes of supply.

But neither the United States nor Pakistan appears ready to press the insurgents, known as the mujahideen, to accept a coalition government that would include some Afghan figures who have served in pro-Soviet regimes.

"We can't force them to accept anything," a Pakistani diplomat said. A State Department official said: "Our position is that it's up to the mujahideen to determine what a future regime would be like. We're not looking for a puppet state for the West, but we won't accept a puppet state for the East. The U.S. is leaving it to the mujahideen."

On Saturday, the mujahideen ended a three-day conference in Pakistan with a roughly worded declaration that a government composed of the seven insurgent factions based in Peshawar, Pakistan, would take over after a Soviet withdrawal, a Pakistani diplomat noted. Any Afghan who serves in a government under Soviet domination would be considered as a Soviet agent, he said.

Diplomats speculated that the mujahideen would accept a coalition government that would include some Afghan figures who have served in pro-Soviet regimes.

One complication is that the UN negotiations, in which Pakistan and Afghanistan do not talk directly but through UN officials, do not deal with internal Afghan political affairs. If they are to be resolved, they must be negotiated informally by Pakistan, the United States, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and the insurgents.

Mr. Armacost stressed caution before full details of the Soviet position are known. The Washington Post reported from Islamabad.

Mr. Armacost underscored this caution when he said on leaving Islamabad on Tuesday that while the Soviet initiatives were discussed, "it is deeds that count, and the deed that is most important is the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

He indicated that there is no change in the U.S. position on Afghanistan so far, saying that Washington has "always supported the just struggle of the Afghan people to see that foreign troops leave their country and see that political arrangements are established in Kabul which are responsive to the will of all Afghans."

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NATO Will Buy 2 U.K. Satellites

STEVENAGE, England — The British Defense Ministry has secured a \$260 million contract to supply the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with two military communications satellites.

A ministry spokesman said Monday, "Our intention is to launch the first satellite aboard the U.S. shuttle in 1990." He said it was the first time NATO had chosen a non-American space communications system.

U.S. Rights Aide Resigns in Protest

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The government official responsible for requiring U.S. contractors to hire minority workers has resigned in protest, saying some Reagan administration officials are paying only "lip service" to enforcement of anti-discrimination laws.

In one of the most pointed attacks from an administration insider, Joseph N. Cooper, who has been director of the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance, said Wednesday that some administration officials believed "that affirmative action has done too much, gone too far, become too powerful."

Head of the contract compliance program for 17 months, he resigned without explanation Friday.

Mr. Cooper, who is black, said these "vocal dissenters promote the

idea that goals and timetables are quotas, and that reverse discrimination is a reality," adding, "They are wrong."

He identified Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds as among those who sought to thwart federal rules that require numerical hiring goals for companies that do business with the government. The rules affect more than 20,000 companies employing 23 million workers at 70,000 sites.

David F. Demarest, a Labor Department spokesman, said there would be no comment from any officials within the agency.

Terry H. Eastland, a Justice Department spokesman, said of Mr. Cooper's remarks: "The problem is not at all with affirmative action, which this attorney general and his predecessor and Brad Reynolds

have strongly supported. The issue is whether you're going to have racial preferences, and we cannot support that. If Mr. Cooper is going to say that the only kind of affirmative action must be racial preferential, in terms of hiring and promotion, then we must strongly disagree with him."

President Ronald Reagan is considering a recommendation from the Justice Department to eliminate numerical hiring goals for companies that do business with the government. The revised rule would require that contractors expand the pool of minority members and women considered for hiring and promotion, but without any numerical standards.

Under the rules, contractors must make "good faith efforts" to hire and promote workers who are black, Hispanic or women in rough proportion to the numbers of available qualified candidates.

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Rights Leaders to March in White Georgia County

United Press International

CUMMING, Georgia — Many prominent U.S. civil rights leaders have agreed to join an anti-racism march Saturday in an all-white county where a crowd led by Ku Klux Klan members blocked a similar march last weekend.

The authorities in Forsyth County expressed the fear that larger numbers of whites would appear to oppose the marchers.

Sheriff Wesley C. Warkentin Jr., whose men were unable to control the white crowd that blocked the

march last weekend, vowed to protect Saturday's marchers "if it takes 300 state troopers and every GBI agent in the state." The GBI is the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Among the rights leaders expected to attend the march are Coretta Scott King widow of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, the Reverend Hosea Williams, the Reverend Joseph Lowery and the entertainer Dick Gregory.

They are expected to be joined

by politicians, including former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California. Governor Joe Frank Harris has been invited, but has not decided whether to participate, his press secretary said.

The march is expected to attract as many as 5,000 participants.

Last weekend, about 400 whites, including Ku Klux Klansmen, threw stones and bottles and shouted

racial epithets at a group of about 75 blacks and whites taking part in a "brotherhood and anti-intimidation march" through Forsyth County. The county has had virtually no black residents for decades.

Danny Carver, a leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia, did not answer his telephone Tuesday, but a recorded message urged that "all Klan members and all white people be in Cumming Saturday, Jan. 24. We will keep Forsyth County all white."

DOONESBURY



SCIENCE

'Noble Savages'

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

Recent discoveries in the southwestern United States, southern Greece, and the South Pacific have persuaded a growing number of archaeologists that primitive people were much more destructive to their habitat than had been generally believed.

The findings may finally put an end to what Dr. Jared M. Diamond describes as "the environmentalist myth" — an alleged bias of many scientists toward "the romanticized concept of the noble savage" — proclaimed by the 18th-century philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Writing in the British journal *Nature*, Dr. Diamond, a professor of physiology at the University of California (Los Angeles) School of Medicine, cited the destruction of plant species on Easter Island and in the Chaco Canyon in northwestern New Mexico as glaring examples of primitive human abuse of the land.

"The reason for this bias," he said in an interview, "is that primitive peoples have been so harshly treated by whites over the centuries that many whites today just feel a sense of guilt. Scientists, among others, sometimes tend to compensate for this in inappropriate ways. For example, it has become politically and socially expedient to write or speak of the role of the Maori aborigines of New Zealand in the extinction of the moa — a large flightless bird — or of early Polynesian settlers who brought about the extinction of various Hawaiian birds."

Dr. Diamond and like-minded archaeologists believe that some societies contributed to their own demise by abusing the lands on which they lived. At the same time, a declining society is likely to abandon conservation, he said, making the spiral of decay tighter.

Strong support for Dr. Diamond's revisionist point of view has come from Julio L. Betancourt, an archaeologist and his colleague at the University of Arizona, who has extensively studied the Anasazi Indian civilization that flourished in New Mexico's Chaco Canyon from about 1000 to 1200.

The Chaco Canyon has long fascinated and mystified archaeologists. Its vanished inhabitants, believed to have been ancestors of modern-day Hopi and other Pueblo Indian groups, built the largest and tallest buildings that existed in North America prior to the advent of skyscrapers at the end of the 19th century. Hundreds of 12th-

century Chaco Canyon families were housed in huge stone-and-adobe apartment buildings that stood as high as five stories and whose ruins are still impressive.

Relics of this culture form an exhibition scheduled to open on March 6 at New York's Museum of Natural History.

Although archaeologists consider the Chaco Canyon culture to have been almost as advanced as that of the Maya in Central America, the Chaco Canyon inhabitants were unable to sustain the life-giving qualities of their environment.

"Throughout the Anasazi region," Mr. Betancourt said in an interview, "people established nests and left middens" or dung-heaps. "The feces and scraps they left in the middens were soaked in urine, which dried and crystallized, preserving the seeds and plant fragments the rats had eaten."

The rats always foraged within a 50-yard radius of their nests, he explained, and as many as 30 different plant species are represented by fossilized seeds and twigs in each midden. The age of the material is determined by analysis for radioactive carbon 14.

"This gives us a series of snapshots of what plant species were growing in the Chaco Canyon region at various times during the history of the region," Mr. Betancourt said.

"You can see abrupt deforestation in the Chaco Canyon, as stark as night and day, as obvious as it is on Easter Island in the Pacific. Prior to 1,000 years ago there was piñon-juniper woodland in the Chaco Canyon, and for the past 1,000 years it was gone. The change was irreversible."

Although the cause of the deforestation is debated by scientists, Betancourt believes the evidence supports the view that as the Chaco Canyon builders used up local woodlands for fuel and building, erosion destroyed the top soil and deepened the surface water channels that had been important for irrigation, converting them into agriculturally useless arroyos.

"This accounts for the fact that the geological record shows us a major deepening of water channels in the area between the 12th and 15th centuries," Mr. Betancourt said. "It's perfectly evident to me that people beat the hell out of the environment there, and then they moved."

Today, he said, inhabitants of other parts of the Southwest are once again "attacking piñon-juni-



Cathy Hall

per woodlands, this time with trucks and chain saws," using the wood as fuel. It is essential that the federal government protect its national forests from further inroads, he said, if the fragile Southwestern habitat is to be preserved.

Dr. Diamond notes that deforestation also occurred on Easter Island in the South Pacific. Instead of moving on, however, the Easter Islanders abandoned their early artistic culture and land conservation practices to become warriors and cannibals. The island was once lushly covered with palms and other trees, but when its Polynesian population burned the wood and began allowing livestock to graze throughout the island, irreversible erosion destroyed the topsoil. By the beginning of the 18th century, Easter Island was barren, and remains so today.

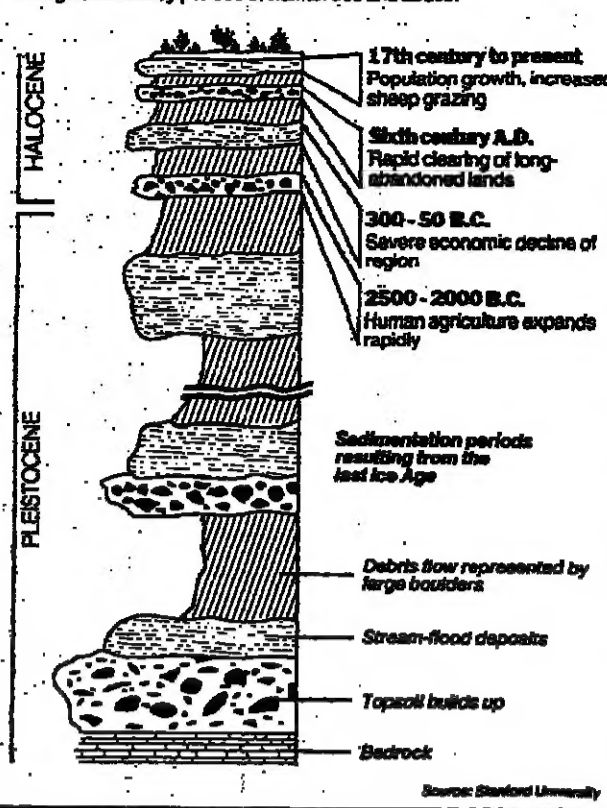
Another form of support for Dr. Diamond's thesis is emerging in a series of papers published by a team of Stanford University archaeologists who recently completed a three-year expedition to the Southern Argolid — a tongue of land protruding from southern

Greece into the Mediterranean, that has been inhabited by humans for 50,000 years. The Stanford group gathered information and samples from 319 sites.

One of the team leaders, Dr.

Reading a region's history in its soil

Layers of sedimentation in southern Greece show the ravages of an ice age followed by periods of human use and abuse.



Source: Stanford University

Curtis N. Runnels, believes the results tend to confirm Dr. Diamond's view that early man strongly influenced his environment, often for the worse.

"But this is not to say that man's impact was always destructive," Dr. Runnels said. "Throughout the history of the Southern Argolid, there have been times when man has conserved the land and prevented erosion, and other times

when he let things go to pot. One can gauge the health of a society quite well from the amount of soil that erodes from high slopes and washes down as silt in the valleys."

Most of the region's original topsoil was stripped away by the ravages of the last ice age, Dr. Runnels said, but when the human population began to grow rapidly, they soon made their mark on what was left. "Roughly 5,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Bronze Age," he said, "the population of the Southern Argolid increased dramatically, land was cleared as agriculture became intensive, and there was a period of severe erosion. We see it clearly in the great volume of silt that was washed down into the valleys and bays at that time."

"But ancient civilizations eventually learned to build terraces to prevent erosion. From the height of the great Mycenaean civilization in about 1,600 B.C. until its end in 1000 B.C., we find no erosion at all. The Mycenaeans were great builders, of course, and they probably put up some of the original terraces and check dams that have been rebuilt over the ages and are still around."

But the great disadvantage of terracing, Dr. Runnels said, is that terraces must be constantly repaired and kept from leaking. If livestock are allowed to trample and damage a terrace, rain water soon cuts a channel through it, dragging down the dammed-up topsoil and initiating runaway erosion that may be irreversible.

The silt record shows that severe erosion occurred after the collapse of the Mycenaean civilization, and that conservation

practices were reinstituted only after the Classical Greek period began about five centuries before Christ. With the decline of Greek political power between the third century B.C. and about 30 B.C., another period of severe erosion is detectable in silt patterns, Dr. Runnels said. A revival of sound agricultural practice occurred during the Roman era, but erosion set in again in the sixth century A.D. Two more social crises in the Southern Argolid are discernible: in silt patterns of the medieval period and of the past two centuries, Dr. Runnels said.

The current silt may be related, he said, to increased grazing on upland slopes, neglect of terrace repairs, the cultivation of such high-value crops as lemons (which consume large amounts of water), and the growth of the tourist industry at the expense of soil conservation.

"Right now, the people of the area are pushing for fast profits. But even a slight downturn in world conditions, or a decrease in the buying population of Athens, or a war interrupting shipping in the Eastern Mediterranean — any of those things could wreck agriculture in the Southern Argolid. The terraces would go to pot and what little topsoil is left would slide into the sea."

The tendencies of mankind have changed little over the centuries, Dr. Diamond believes. "By nature, present-day man is neither more nor less destructive of the land than was his forebears," he said. "It's just that the technology of destruction is vastly more efficient than it was in the past. There never was such a thing as a noble savage."

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The Eagles

IN BRIEF

Scientists Ponder Time

CHICAGO (NYT) — Of all phenomena that affect the human condition none has perplexed scientists more than the forward march of time, its link to the seemingly relentless tendency toward disorder known as entropy, and to the expansion of the universe.

Some of the world's leading theorists have speculated that, if the current expansion reverses itself and the universe begins to contract, the arrow of time will change direction. People — if there are any — would live from the grave to the cradle and would "remember" what is to happen tomorrow. Some theorists have suggested that those living in such a universe would not be aware that time was running backward, because their perception of time would be reversed. But they would live in a universe whose future, in every detail, is preordained. Scientists have also suggested that our universe might have a twin, formed of antimatter, in which time runs backward.

Stephen W. Hawking of Cambridge University in England, a prominent proponent of the view that time would run backward in a shrinking universe, announced recently that he had changed his mind. Recent research had led him to conclude that time would still march forward, even if the universe began to contract, he told a conference in Chicago on astrophysics.

Placebo's Chemical Effect

WASHINGTON (WP) — A placebo given for pain may be as effective as 8 milligrams of morphine, a modest dose, medical researchers have found.

A placebo is any pill, potion or procedure that has no direct effect but which the patient believes is going to be effective in treating some illness. Placebo drugs are often merely sugar pills. A mother's kiss on a skinned knee can also act as a placebo.

Now Dr. Jon Levine of the University of California at San Francisco found that placebo pain relief is also chemical. He has found evidence that it is the result of the brain, triggered by expectations, producing quantities of natural pain-killing substances that are chemically similar to opiates such as morphine. Such natural pain-killers have been the subject of much recent brain research.

Super Carrot Developed

WASHINGTON (WP) — Plant breeders have produced a "super carrot," a new variety of the vegetable that contains 10 times the usual amount of carotene, the substance that the body converts into vitamin A.

The development could prove a boon to parts of the Third World where vitamin A deficiency is so severe that millions of children suffer permanent blindness as a result.

The new carrot, called Beta III, was developed at the Agricultural Research Service's Vegetable Crops Research laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Field tests are under way in south Asia and central Africa to

further adapt Beta III to local soil conditions. There is evidence that high levels of dietary carotene may inhibit development of cancer.

Dyslexia's Cause Studied

NEW YORK (NYT) — Many factors have been offered to explain the reading disorder dyslexia, among them impaired vision, head injuries, and inner-ear disorders. Now researchers studying the brains of dyslexics have discovered a pattern of cellular and structural abnormalities that suggest the reading disorder is caused by abnormal prenatal development of the brain.

As a result, doctors may soon be able to identify children with these abnormalities and recommend special tutoring or treatment to prevent failure in school.

While the severity and symptoms of dyslexia vary, its victims generally have problems perceiving shapes of words. Letters appear to bob and weave on the page, sometimes dancing off the edge, other times transposing themselves. Dyslexia is unrelated to intelligence. Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, Winston Churchill and Woodrow Wilson are all believed to have been dyslexic.

10 Galaxies Discovered

PASADENA, California (AP) — Scientists have discovered 10 galaxies in a hidden zone of the universe behind the Milky Way, and say tens of thousands more could be revealed by a full-scale search.

The star systems were found when astronomers used a radio telescope to peer into the "zone of avoidance," the quarter of the sky hidden from optical telescopes by dust, gas and billions of stars surrounding Earth in the flattened spiral of our own galaxy, the Milky Way. While 10 is a small number of galaxies in a universe believed to contain billions, the discoveries are significant because they were made during a pilot attempt to explore the zone of avoidance, said Steve Maran, spokesman for the American Astronomical Society and a senior scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland.

Alzheimer's Clue in Dogs

NEW YORK (AP) — Brains from aged dogs, monkeys and a polar bear show lump-like plaques similar to those found in Alzheimer's victims, suggesting that clues to the disease may be found in animal experiments, a researcher says.

Although the animals did not have Alzheimer's, further studies might lead to an animal version of at least part of the disease, said Dr. Dennis Selkoe of Harvard's Brigham and Women's Hospital. Scientists have not yet found an animal version of Alzheimer's, which would allow more experimentation than is now possible.

Dr. Selkoe's research focused on amyloid, a fibrous material that makes up the plaques found in brains of Alzheimer's victims. Such plaques also appear in normal aging, but Alzheimer's victims accumulate them in greater numbers.

Kilauea Sets Lava Record

WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — One of the world's most active volcanoes, Kilauea in Hawaii, has poured out 850,000,000 cubic yards (650,000,000 cubic meters) of lava since its current eruption began in January 1983, a record for Kilauea, said the U.S. Geological Survey director, Dallas L. Peck. That is enough lava to cover the District of Columbia to a depth of 12 feet (3.6 meters).

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Ease the Export Controls

Everybody agrees that the U.S. government has to control sensitive exports — military weapons and sometimes civilian goods with military uses. The buyers are often Russia. But for years there has been a rancorous quarrel in the Reagan administration over the breadth of these controls. The Defense Department has pressed incessantly to keep adding items to the list, often goods openly available abroad. Almost everyone else in the administration has been arguing that the controls are already too broad to be effective. But the Defense Department has usually had the upper hand.

As the complaints continued to rise, the administration eventually set up a commission to look into the controls. It was headed by Lew Allen Jr., a former chief of staff of the Air Force, and included a former secretary of defense, Melvin Laird, as well as a former deputy director of the CIA and a former director of defense research and engineering. Their report, which appeared this week, offers sensible and useful advice.

The Soviets make strenuous and frequently successful efforts to acquire Western technology by hook or by crook. But they lag behind the West in most fields, and the commission found, the gap may be widening because of Soviet dependence on Western equipment which, by the time it comes onto the commercial market, is always behind the work going on in the labs.

The commission urged the administration to give more weight to economic con-

siderations — the urgent need to increase U.S. exports, particularly of the high-technology industries that are America's special strength. The commission found that by 1985, fully 40 percent of U.S. manufactured exports, not counting military goods, were covered by export controls. The sheer volume diminishes the attention to the few truly critical items. Meanwhile, the commission says, American companies are losing sales because of licensing delays. It takes on average six weeks to get an export license from the Commerce Department; a Japanese exporter can get one from the Tokyo government in two or three days.

The commission described the case of a U.S. exporter trying to sell something called a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer to a medical institute in Eastern Europe. The licensing procedure took nearly three years because of the device's microprocessors and disk drives — components, the report noted, produced by the millions in other countries. "Although U.S. firms pioneered the development of NMR technology," it said, "German and Japanese companies now hold two-thirds of the world market for instruments incorporating it."

The West's technological advantage is best preserved not by secrecy but by maintaining a high rate of innovation. The present swollen and cumbersome system of export controls is doing more damage to American security than to the Soviets.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help for the Wrong Side

Iraq has had air superiority throughout its long war with Iran and is using it effectively to constrain Iranian oil exports. Both countries have missiles with which they can attack each other's cities. But in this war neither long-range bombing nor attacks on civilian populations are crucial. What really counts is the war on the ground and the ability of troops to take and hold territory. The current fighting has resulted in no crucial victory so far, but it is clear that the Iranian infantry — at a terrible cost in lives, but one that its leaders are willing to pay — is grinding forward. The Iraqis, much more heavily armed but outnumbered and less aggressive, are on the defensive.

For the first time it begins to seem possible that Iraq could fall. That would be a devastating, possibly fatal setback to Iraq. There would be three kinds of consequences: It would give tremendous momentum to Islamic fundamentalism, a religious movement that, in political terms, militantly anti-Western; it would increase the threat both to Israel and to the conservative Arab states on the west side of the Gulf, notably Saudi Arabia; it would greatly strengthen Iran's influence over oil prices.

The revelations of U.S. arms sales to Iran have given a very significant lift to Iran's morale and strengthened the impression in the Middle East that an Iranian victory is becoming inevitable. One of the strangest aspects of President Reagan's decisions to proceed with the sales is that neither he nor the people around him seem to have given sufficient consideration to those consequences or to the harm to U.S. interests that would flow from an Iranian triumph.

The battle for Basra continues. Iranian artillery has apparently come within range of an oil refinery and started a spectacular fire. The number of deaths in the fighting is rising rapidly. Iran presses forward; the rest of the world wants desperately to bring the war to a stop. None of the world's powers has found a way to do it, and one of them, the United States, has given inadvertent but substantial support to the wrong side.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Great January Rally

The dollar plunges, America's trade accounts are a mess and every day the national debt grows by half a billion dollars. But sobering news from Washington and Tokyo seems to have little impact on investors' enthusiasm. The Great January Rally has lifted the Dow Jones Industrial Average by 11 percent, increasing the value of all traded stocks by an astounding \$270 billion. Does Wall Street know something that the rest of us don't?

There are several explanations for the boom, none entirely satisfying:

The overdue adjustment. The American economy has been growing for five years without inflation, and in spite of well publicized bad trade news American business has never been leaner or more productive. Today's seemingly lofty stock prices are, on average, just 14 times corporate profits. That is a third lower than at the peak of pre-inflation optimism in 1968.

The cheap buck. The collapsing dollar has made a turbo-charged Mazda or a night at the Ritz depressingly expensive. But bad news for American tourists and consumers should be good news for American industry, which will eventually reap a windfall from extra sales at home and abroad. The low-priced dollar also makes American stocks temptingly cheap for investors with marks and yen to spend.

The liquidity boom. Exxon and Ford shares may not seem like great bargains to the typical institutional investor, but nei-

ther do Houston office buildings begging for tenants or Treasury bonds paying anemic interest rates. And with tens of billions of dollars in pension and mutual fund cash flooding Wall Street each month, money managers have to put it somewhere.

The greater fool theory. For Wall Street money managers eager to justify six-figure salaries, what might happen in 10 years is not nearly as interesting as what might happen in 10 days. Stocks can never be overpriced as long as there is a "greater fool" who will pay even more next week.

Whether any such explanations are right is hard to know. But there is comfort in the knowledge that historically there is not much connection between stock market averages and real gains and losses from jobs, profits and inflation. The January rally will not change the facts of economic life much; neither would a February bust.

What is troubling about the current speculative fever is the speed of the temperature change. Factors like low-cost automated trading, the rise of institutional investors and the worldwide imbalance in savings rates all have accelerated the pace at which markets adjust to changing expectations. It is not yet possible to pinpoint ways in which this new trading environment has damaged the world economy, let alone to justify turning governmental lights red. But, given all that speed, it is surely time to start thinking about turning them yellow.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Africa Needs Much More Aid

At the commencement of his first trip to Africa as secretary of state, George Shultz held an undersize T-shirt next to his oversized abdomen to demonstrate the inadequacy of the State Department budget enacted by Congress. There was validity to his complaint. The demonstration of inadequate resources for substantial needs also symbolizes American policy toward Africa.

Africa is in crisis, desperately in need of increased American aid — at least a tripling of aid, according to one authoritative study — and its problems are getting worse because of some of the world's highest birth rates. But the United States has responded with cuts in aid, and has compounded the fundamental problem of overpopulation by cutting off all funding to the two most effective programs — those of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and

the UN Fund for Population Activities.

Two threats repeated by Mr. Shultz on the trip were the importance of self-help and avoidance of dependence on aid. Over and over again on the six-nation tour he appealed for a new emphasis on the private sector, which has been strangled by regulation and competing state enterprises in many African nations. Fair enough. But no amount of reform can solve the problem in inadequate investment and aid. Nor will enhanced private sector pay Africa's debts that, although small in comparison with the obligations of Latin nations, total an incredible \$162 billion. Repayment and debt service are consuming one-third of the export earnings of the debtor nations. Perhaps the secretary will have seen enough now to support additional money for next year's aid budget in which Africa is slated for only 5 percent of the total.

—The Los Angeles Times.

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Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS54928 Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Green, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-610616. Telex: 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 61 Longview, London WC2E. Tel: 835-4802. Telex: 263030 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lueschke, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Berlin 10. Tel: 030 726333. Telex: 610721 Post. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 870 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 723-3890. Telex: 617175 S.A. en capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0241-9052.

OPINION

Should West Germans Really Get More of the Same?

By Christoph Bertram

HAMBURG — By all expectations, the elections on Sunday will return to power the same government that has ruled the Federal Republic for the last four years. "More of the same," is the slogan of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, and that, in all likelihood, is what West German voters want and what Europe will get: Four more years of a steady if lackluster regime in Bonn, firmly committed to the Western alliance and otherwise intent on maintaining the pleasant status quo.

There is, on the surface, nothing wrong with this attitude. West Germany is doing well economically, and while the West may be entering a period of protracted economic turbulence, the country has enough accumulated strength to last it out. Yet at the same time West Germany is uniquely vulnerable. Part of a divided nation that is carrying the mortgage of the Nazi years, it needs the Western and European framework of support, particularly when the going gets rough. But during the last four years the Kohl government has preferred to draw on assets rather than invest in the future.

In particular, it has shown a marked insensitivity to a fact that is now recognized as a truism by neighbors but is still ignored by most Germans: that in economic terms, the Federal Republic today is Europe's superpower. As other superpowers have found out, strength all too easily begets resentment.

There are a number of good reasons why West Germans have found it difficult to accept their newly dominant position and take it into account in shaping policy toward their neighbors.

For one, not least because of the megalomania of Hitler's Reich and the fate it suffered, Germans harbor a deep uneasiness about being powerful. West Germany's postwar experience has been that of an applicant who wishes to be accepted, not that of a leader who seeks to impress others. West Germans like to think of themselves not as a powerful but as a medium-sized state beset by problems of its own — dependent for its security on American troops and missiles, for its ties with East Germany on Soviet amnesia and for its prosperity on fickle world markets.

Moreover, as the country's international weight has increased, Bonn has discovered the tactical advantage of putting its light under a bushel. By maintaining a low profile, successive governments have sought to deflect undue foreign demands on their purse. The initial reaction to inquiries of support from West Germany's partners is that these are unjustified. Why, people ask, should we bail out those who have worked less, invested less, exported less and saved less than we have? If governments have tended to be cautious in taking initiatives within the European Community, it has not been only for lack of ambition but also for fear that the bill would ultimately end up in Bonn.

Yet power has caught up with Germans whether they like it or not. For Bonn to plead inability is interpreted today in other capitals as unwillingness, as a refusal to accept the responsibilities that power and success convey.

Perhaps the first postwar leader to understand that a strong rather than a weak West Germany runs the risk of being isolated in Europe was Helmut Schmidt. Before taking major action, whether in establishing the European Monetary System or in calling for American missiles to balance what he saw as a new threat from the East, Mr. Schmidt always sought to form a coalition with others, preferably with France. And he worked hard at promoting a network of European consensus.

His successor, Helmut Kohl, who has been chancellor since 1982, promised continuity in foreign policy when he took over. Indeed, official contacts between Bonn and Paris have rarely been more intense than in the last four years. But they coincided with the growing trend of Euro-fatigue which has finally caught up with the Germans. Like most of their neighbors, the Germans have become inward-looking and more nationalistic. Mr. Kohl and his powerful minister of finance, Gerhard Stoltenberg, fully reflect this mood. Despite a torrent of pro-European statements, they rarely wonder how their policies affect the interests of others. Rather, they have stuck to the conventional belief that what is good for Germany will ultimately be good for Europe as a whole.

Although convenient, this is a very short-sighted recipe for West German politics. If a reminder of the cost of parochial egotism were needed, it has been provided by the exchange rate crisis this month and its temporary resolu-

tion. The United States and France had pressed for a reduction of West German interest rates in view for several months. When the weakness of the dollar and the French franc pushed up the mark, Bonn finally — and with barely concealed irritation — agreed to a marginal revaluation. Only now that the dollar is falling and German exports suffering have West German authorities considered reducing interest rates. If this had been done a year or six months earlier, when West Germany's trading partners demanded it, the revaluation exercise might not have been necessary at all. Much political friction, particularly with France and the United States, would certainly have been avoided.

In a recent interview, Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, had this to say about the role of West Germany: "The more you succeed, the greater your responsibility." If it refuses to recognize that this is the burden of power, the Federal Republic will in the end damage its own interests even more than those of its Western partners. Instead of a prospering West Germany in a cohesive Western Europe, the result will be an isolated West Germany in a weak Europe.

So "more of the same" is scarcely a sound guideline for West German policy in the next four years. But will this be clear to the winning old team as it sits down in Bonn after Jan. 25 to chart the future course of the country?

The writer is a diplomatic correspondent for the weekly *Die Zeit*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

For Republicans, Reagan Becomes a Dubious Asset

By Ronald Brownstein

WASHINGTON — As a snapshot of a bygone time, consider this remark by Donald J. Devine, the longtime conservative activist and now chief political adviser to Senator Bob Dole: "I don't buy the notion that you have to present a new vision for America; Ronald Reagan has done that. You have to show how you fit into that."

Mr. Devine was speaking in November. His remarks are already anachronistic, having been offered just before the flood of Iran arms scandal revelations overwhelmed the White House and the party.

Forgive him. He was only articulating what passed for conventional wisdom in Republican circles. Up until November, many Republicans expected that no matter who became their next nominee, he would present himself as the man to continue Mr. Reagan's work.

Then two things happened. The first was the election on Nov. 4 — an initial test for the re-elected Reagan appeal, which political professionals refer to as "continuity politics." Battering ferociously, the president did everything he could to identify himself with Republican senators on the ballot.

Several first-term Republican senators based their campaigns almost entirely on continuity. Most are now inquiring whether the Senate has provisions for severance pay. On the morning after election day, with the Democrats busily tacking

up the scales of six incumbent senators, the concept of continuity politics was looking a bit battered.

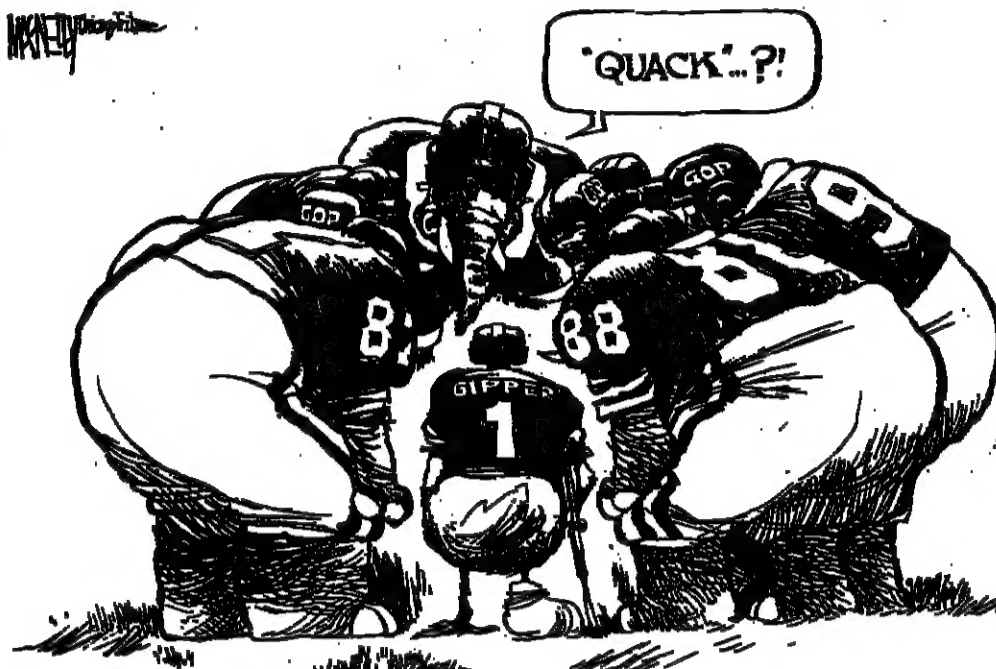
Then, in the minds of most political professionals, it died an early death last month as the administration acknowledged secret arms sales and diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan contras. "For those who didn't hear the gong after the election," said Democratic pollster Peter D. Hart, "they've heard it now."

The gong heralds a new political era. The Republican Party has been driven more quickly than it would have liked to a watershed it was bound to reach sooner or later.

During the past decade, in election after election, Republicans generated political voltage from two themes: a populist appeal against big government and a "standing tall" message in world affairs.

Last fall's campaign demonstrated that the anti-government appeal has, for now, lost most of its power. Mr. Reagan fired all his favorite harps about tax-and-spend Democrats. The voters refused to bite, largely because the Democrats refused to fight. And the public, in large measure because it believes that Mr. Reagan has trimmed the excesses of government, was not nearly as worried about big government as a decade ago. Mr. Reagan became "a victim of his own success in economic policy," said a Democratic campaign strategist.

Now the Iran-contras controversy



has unhinged the other leg on which Republicans have rested their case. Whatever further revelations the Senate and House investigating committees unearth, they are unlikely to produce a portrait of America standing tall against terrorism. "We go into power more easily than people thought in 1980, based on the political symbolism of Iran — that the Democrats were weaker, more inactive and less clear on what the American image was worldwide," said Republican pollster V. Lance Tarnance. "What's happened with the Iran scandal is at the least we're mixing our messages, which may take away some of the acceler-

ators we've had, particularly with young people. And I know the Democrats are anxious to return some of the pain we inflicted on Iran." The weapons deals have intensified the need for the Republican Party to develop a fresh appeal. But Republicans contend there is a conundrum. Foll after poll show the general public unhappy with the apparent trading of arms for hostages and the subsequent diversion of funds to the contras. But the same polls show that Republican participants who vote in the primaries, although confused and dismayed, still stand solidly behind the president. That chain of loyalty has wrapped

itself around the ankles of all Republicans grappling with this puzzle. The demands of the primary will force any Republican to defend Mr. Reagan more vigorously than will be wise for the general election.

By hastening Mr. Reagan's departure from the scene, the Iran arms controversy may tone down the emotional debate over big government that he has amplified. Both parties may end up concentrating on more enduring issues of inflation, jobs and competitiveness.

Mr. Brownstein writes about politics for the *National Journal*. He contributed this to the *Los Angeles Times*.

Southeast Asia: More Smoke Than Fire Amid the Maneuvering

By Nayan Chanda

WASHINGTON — At first glance, fighting along the Chinese-Vietnamese border this month and the tough line on Cambodia that emerged from Vietnam's party congress last month can seem to have set back a timid improvement of atmosphere in recent months. But a closer look suggests that an apparent hardening of positions is tactical and not a prelude to escalation.

After refusing to discuss the Cambodia question with Beijing for two years, Moscow agreed to address it in October. Vietnam's foreign minister attended the Chinese national day reception in Hanoi, and a Vietnamese table tennis team traveled to China.

In a secret approach in late October to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Cambodia, Hanoi proposed talks between all parties to the conflict — non-Communist Cambodians, Vietnam's protégés in Phnom Penh and even some members of the Khmer Rouge. In December, Beijing refused to fight. And the public, in large measure because it believes that Mr. Reagan has trimmed the excesses of government, was not nearly as worried about big government as a decade ago. Mr. Reagan became "a victim of his own success in economic policy," said a Democratic campaign strategist.

The resolution adopted at the congress declared that maintaining a

"special relationship" with Laos and Cambodia — euphemism for Hanoi's predominant role in security and foreign affairs in Indochina — was a "sacred obligation and a strategic duty." Has Hanoi reverted to a hard-line military solution?

Perhaps not. The increased prominence of General Anh and Mr. Bach does not necessarily signal a hardening of position. While these men have their own policies and records to defend, they also bring to the highest policy-making body direct experience of the difficulty of long-term occupation of Cambodia.

Few know better than General Anh the strategic value of Cambodia to Vietnam, but few have greater appreciation of the difficulty of building a loyal and effective Cambodian army. And few in the Vietnamese leadership are more familiar with the problems of deep-seated anti-Vietnamese feelings among the Cambodians than Mr. Bach. The elevation of these men could instill greater realism in Hanoi's approach.

Domestic political considerations may dictate a hard-line position on Cambodia at this stage. Long and acrimonious debate over economic reform and leadership renewal in the months before the congress, and even after it, shows that the reformers have an uphill battle. To call for re-evaluation of Vietnam's long-held perspective on Cambodia or even the appearance of minor softening could provoke more opposition than the new leadership can safely incur.

While Vietnam is keen for a settle-

ment with China, it does not want to obtain it through Soviet brokerage. Nor does it want to appear to be deferring to Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, who has advised Hanoi to seek peace with Beijing. The party congress asked for normalization with China but coupled that with a strong condemnation of Beijing's alleged aggression against Vietnam.

In the latest round of fighting along the China-Vietnam border, Beijing seems to be saying to Moscow: If you cannot persuade Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia, then Chinese-Vietnamese conflict will continue to hinder your effort to improve relations with China.

The border fighting seems to serve a Vietnamese purpose as well. By exaggerating China's attacks, Hanoi tells its Southeast Asian opponents that it is unimpressed by such pressure. And it shows Moscow that the Soviet hope of softening China through dialogue is unrealistic. Only by standing firm behind Vietnam, Hanoi is saying, can Moscow hope to bring China toward accommodation.

After the border fighting dies down, diplomacy will resume, with Moscow and Beijing pressuring each other and Hanoi maneuvering with the Cambodian resistance and its non-Communist backers in a bid to settle a war that nobody can win.

The writer is a Washington correspondent for the *Far Eastern Economic Review* and author of "Brother Enemy: The War After the War." He contributed this to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Vietnam: The South Must Manage the Economy

By Carlyle A. Thayer

CANBERRA — Until recently, Vietnam's Communist Party was dominated by men who had become politically active in the 1920s. Starting in 1951, this first generation of revolutionaries, comparable to Russia's Bolsheviks or China's "Long March" generation, were elected to top party positions at each succeeding national congress. Last month at the sixth congress, in a move not usually associated with leadership change in Communist states, the party's founding fathers bowed out. Six full Politburo members retired — although three were appointed special advisers, while a fourth retained his seat on the Central Committee.

Along with generational succession there has been an evolution in Vietnam's political system, as it has moved from an operational mode dictated by the exigencies of war to a more routine pattern. As party con-

gresses have become more regular, there has been more frequent evaluation of the leadership and its performance by the party's rank and file.

The task of reintegrating the South, with its anti-Communist, free enterprise past, and managing an underdeveloped economy has proved enormously complex. It has led to the expansion of the Central Committee and admission of different sectoral groups to the policy making arena.

The committee's composition has changed markedly in the last two decades. This has benefited second-level party and state officials — provincial party secretaries, economic specialists and technocrats — whose level of representation has soared from 11 percent to 46 percent.

In contrast, military representation

has declined steadily, if slowly, from 16 percent in 1976 to 8 percent now. Hanoi-based officials, who held 74 percent of the committee seats in 1960, held only 46 percent today.

The sharp increase in the number of younger second-level officials has led to a greater focus on bread and butter issues. This was particularly evident at provincial party discussions before the sixth congress.

The policies of the economic reformers in the central government have found broad support in an emerging coalition of provincial officials in both north and south. They are younger, better educated and more technically competent leaders who can be expected to benefit from economic policies that stress administrative decentralization, local autonomy and greater local initiative.

The person most identified with more pragmatic economic policies is Nguyen Van Linh, the new secretary-general. He has surrounded himself with men who worked together in South Vietnam in the 1960s to oust the Saigon government and the Americans. These men are doers. Their experience has persuaded them of the need to reach out and broaden popular support for party objectives.

Mr. Linh has called on the party to reconcile with ethnic Chinese, Roman Catholics and former members of the Saigon regime. The nature of his broad coalition is summed up in a slogan heard at the sixth congress: "The North won the war, the South must manage the economy."

The writer is a senior lecturer of the Department of Politics at the Australian Defense Force Academy, where he specializes in Vietnamese politics. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

—Sydney H. Schenberg, writing in *Newsday*.

Cambodians Are Neglected Yet Again

NOW we have another demonstration of the Cambodians as a forgotten people: Thailand has decided to close down the Khao I Dang refugee camp. Unless something happens to alter this decision, the 26,000 people in the camp, including many infants born there, will lose their legal status as refugees and become "displaced persons" — vulnerable pawns once again.

Initially they will be moved even closer to the border to camps administered not by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees but by the resistance groups that have been fighting the Vietnamese and the client government they installed in Cambodia in 1979. The new arrivals will join 250,000 Cambodians already classified as "displaced persons." These are people who have fled in the last few years to escape the stepped-up fighting. (In addition there are perhaps 100,000 displaced Laotians and a small number of Vietnamese.)

The rose-colored notion behind the denial of refugee status is that these victims of the Indochina war can be returned to their countries of origin when conditions permit. That would require the restoration of something approaching normalcy in Cambodia. And that in turn would require China, the Soviet Union and the United States to agree to make Cambodia a priority, something they have never done. So these hundreds of thousands of people will likely remain in wretched limbo for years, maybe decades.

—Sydney H. Schenberg, writing in *Newsday*.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Stay Off the Lines

NEW YORK — [A reader writes:] "In an editorial you remark that there is much to be said in favor of Government ownership and operation of the telegraph lines. That is true, but there is much more to be said in opposition to it. Unless there is a check to the present tendency to concentrate control of all business in the hands of the Government and to the disposition of Congress to shift responsibilities upon the Executive, there will soon be an end of the institutions under which the country has grown and prospered, and instead of a President we shall have a dictator. Government ownership and operation of the telegraph lines would be only the beginning of the process. You will remember that when the camel got his nose into the Arab's tent the bulky body followed, and the owner soon found himself on the outside."

1937: Dispute in Japan

TOKIO — "Pierce opposition to the Hirota government on the ground that it has become 'the puppet of the militarists' developed in the Diet [on Jan. 21]. After a session of unprecedented violence in which the Ministers were repeatedly booed and jeered from every part of the House, Premier Koki Hirota was received by the Emperor. After the audience, the Diet was declared adjourned [until Jan. 25]. The general impression was that the government will ask for dissolution. Leaders of the two principal Japanese parties, Seiyukai and Minseito, accused Premier Hirota of having failed to restore discipline in the Army; charged Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita with antagonizing China instead of winning her friendship; and Finance Minister Baba with ruining the economy by presenting excessive military budgets."

مكتبة الأصيل

NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
GE	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2

Market Sales	
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	150,100,000
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	150,100,000
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	150,100,000
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	150,100,000
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	150,100,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
15,451	15,451	15,451	15,451	0
15,451	15,451	15,451	15,451	0
15,451	15,451	15,451	15,451	0
15,451	15,451	15,451	15,451	0

Wednesday's

NYSE

Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	100
Declined	100
Unchanged	100
New Issues	100
New Listings	100

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0

AMEX Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	100
Declined	100
Unchanged	100
New Issues	100
New Listings	100

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0

Dow Jones Averages				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0

Previous NASDAQ Diary				
Advanced	100	100	100	100
Declined	100	100	100	100
Unchanged	100	100	100	100
New Issues	100	100	100	100
New Listings	100	100	100	100

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Heads Lower; Dow Slips

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday in active trading after blue-chip issues followed the broader market down.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 1.97 points Tuesday for its 13th consecutive gain—was down 2.11 to 2,102.36 at 3 P.M. Losers led gainers by about a 3-2 ratio.

Volume at 3 P.M. was about 158.1 million

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

shares, down from 194.05 million in the same period Tuesday.

Prices were mixed in active trading of American stock exchange issues.

"The market is acting lumpy but that does not mean it's topped out yet," said Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Mr. Groveman said signs of a "short-term market top" can be read in the smaller number of advancing stocks and in investors' preference for the large companies whose stocks make up the Dow industrial average.

"Traders are physically tired from the relentless activity on Wall Street since the beginning of the year," he said. "Wall Street's mood is conflicted. It is too soon to sell, but on a trading basis it may be a little bit late to buy."

The stock market was mixed for most of Wednesday's session after blue-chip issues

crashed sharp morning losses and advanced while the broader market lagged.

Traders said foreign buying and expectations that West Germany's Bundesbank would cut its discount rate Thursday helped prices while profit-taking and futures-related selling pressured them in early trading, stock index futures prices traded at a discount to their underlying cash indexes, prompting arbitrageurs to buy the futures and sell stocks.

"The market is going through some price swings as traders try to interpret the underlying kinetics of this drive, but leadership remains quite strong in the economy-sensitive issues," said Eugene Peroni Jr., head of technical research at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia. "We are not yet at the point where we will be subject to a sharp or prolonged retreat."

Mr. Peroni said some stocks that are components of the Dow industrial average and that have had strong advances could lose 5 to 7 percent of their current values in a decline. But he said the Dow industrial average overall would not lose more than 3 percent of its value before "it junks along to new highs in another strong upswing."

STD Federal Bank was the most active NYSE-listed issue, gaining ground.

Salomon Inc. was up a bit after falling 5 1/2 Tuesday on news that the company expects to report a 40 percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings.

IBM was ahead after sliding 2 1/2 Tuesday when it reported a 48 percent drop in fourth-quarter profits.

Digital Equipment was extending its climb, but Cray Research was lower.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

BRISA AUTO-ESTRADAS DE PORTUGAL S.A.R.L.

Emprunt de EUA 15.000.000.—
8 1/4% - 1974/1989

We inform holders of obligations that the 6th February 1987 redemption for the amount of ECU 1,500,000.—has been carried out by drawing lots. The lots drawn on 8th January 1987 in the presence of Mrs. Jeanne Housse, Public Officer, Luxembourg, for 1,500 obligations of ECU 1,000 each which carry the numbers:

2922 to 1838

Inclusive, taking account of numbers already drawn for preceding instalments, will be reimbursed at par, with coupons due 6th February 1988 and ulterior coupons attached, from 6th February 1987, date at which they come to accrue interest.

These obligations will be redeemable and interest to 6th February 1987 paid at the following banks:

CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris
KREDBANK S.A., LUXEMBOURG
COMMERZBANK A.G., Frankfurt-am-Main
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A., Bruxelles
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK NV, Amsterdam.

We recall that the following obligations from earlier drawings have not yet been presented for redemption:

6th February 1983: n° 5466, 5485 to 5487, 5504 to 5506, 6240.

6th February 1984: n° 7742 to 7743, 8061 to 8063, 8300 to 8304, 8570 to 8571.

6th February 1985: n° 4681, 4879 to 4880, 4893 to 4894, 4899, 4900 to 4902, 5031 to 5032, 5065 to 5069, 5144 to 5149, 5263, 6360 to 6361.

6th February 1986: n° 11788, 11811 to 11812, 11829 to 11830, 11889 to 11890, 11978 to 11981, 12081, 12243 to 12248, 12424 to 12429, 12475 to 12476, 12478 to 12487, 12507 to 12508, 12629 to 12634, 12686 to 12687, 12716 to 12717, 12721, 12734 to 12735, 12741 to 12742, 12746, 12766 to 12767, 12782 to 12783, 12819, 12821 to 12825, 13012 to 13020, 13186, 13207 to 13211.

The amount remaining in circulation following this 13th redemption is: ECU 3,000,000.—

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Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 19, 1987, U.S. \$183.10

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Fairfax Tops Murdoch Bid for HWT

SYDNEY — John Fairfax Ltd., the Australian media group, said Wednesday that it would offer 16 Australian dollars (\$10.65) a share for Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., topping the 15 dollar offer by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp.

The surprise offer values HWT, Australia's biggest media group, at 2.5 billion dollars, compared with News Corp.'s bid of 2.3 billion. Fairfax is the third company to

make an offer for HWT since early December, when Mr. Murdoch made his first bid of 12 dollars a share. Robert Holmes & Court's J.N. Taylor Holdings Ltd. dropped a 15.50 dollar bid last week after Mr. Murdoch agreed to sell certain HWT assets to Taylor Holdings.

On Tuesday, Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. said it would accept News Corp.'s offer for its 12 percent stake in HWT, effectively

making News Corp.'s holding in HWT about 54 percent. HWT shares rose to 15.10 dollars in early trading from Tuesday's close of 14.60 after the Fairfax bid.

Fairfax also said it had filed an action in the Supreme Court of Victoria Wednesday morning to prevent HWT registering any shares purchased by News Corp.

The action came after a ruling Tuesday by the Federal Court of Australia that confirmed the authority of the Broadcasting Act to prevent foreign ownership of control of electronic media licenses. The court referred the question of the legality of News Corp.'s holdings back to the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

The Australian-born Mr. Murdoch adopted U.S. citizenship in 1985. The act prevents a foreigner owning or controlling more than 15 percent of a broadcaster.

Legal sources said they thought the court decision would have little effect on Mr. Murdoch's offer for HWT. He has said he would sell HWT's two television stations if his bid is successful.

British Gas Posts Loss, but Predicts Profit for Year

LONDON — The newly denationalized British Gas PLC reported a first-half loss on Wednesday but said the results were consistent with forecasts of full-year profit made before its flotation.

It said that on a current cost basis the pretax loss for the six months to Sept. 28 narrowed to 288 million (\$103.29 million) from 100 million the year before. On a historic cost basis, the operating loss was 115 million, in contrast to a profit of 22 million a year earlier.

Turnover fell to 22.59 billion from 22.64 billion. Before it was sold to the public in November, the company said it expected first-half losses. But it forecast that pretax profit for the year on a current cost basis would rise 6 percent to 236 million from 228 million.

Volvo Earnings Down 15% In Quarter, Slightly in Year

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB, the Swedish automotive, energy and food group, reported Wednesday that its fourth quarter operating earnings fell almost 15 percent to 1.12 billion kronor (\$181.71 million) from 1.31 billion kronor a year earlier.

In a preliminary report on 1986, Volvo said pretax earnings for the whole year were off slightly to 7.5 billion kronor from 7.6 billion kronor in 1985.

Despite the slight downturn in earnings, Volvo said it would propose raising the 1986 dividend to 9.25 kronor a share from 8.50 in 1985.

Volvo said that sales in 1986 dropped to 83.9 billion kronor from 86.19 billion kronor in 1985, mainly on lower energy sales.

Sales of Volvo's industrial operations, including motor vehicles, engines and food, rose 10 percent. Volvo did not give sales or unit production figures for any of its

major divisions. It said operating earnings for the whole of 1986 were affected by write-downs of the inventories of newly acquired food operations.

It also said the weakening dollar cut earnings in the crucial North American market where Volvo sells 40 percent of its passenger cars.

Share analysts said that extensive use of currency hedging by Volvo had delayed the impact of the weaker dollar, but it had hit Volvo with full force in the fourth quarter.

Michael Willis Fleming, a senior partner at Savory Millin Inc., a London stockbrokerage, called Volvo's results "at the lower end of expectations."

He said the European auto industry as a whole would experience a downturn in 1987.

Rate Fluctuations Push Down BMW Revenue by 3.2%

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke said Wednesday that its world group revenue slipped 3.2 percent last year, to 17.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$9.7 billion at current exchange rates), and attributed the fall entirely to foreign-exchange fluctuations.

BMW, which does not publish earnings figures, said only that parent company profit was again satisfactory in 1986. World group revenue totaled 18.08 DM in 1985.

It said that had currency values remained stable, 1986 revenue would have exceeded the 1985 figure by a considerable margin.

Parent company revenue rose 5.3 percent to 15.0 billion DM, buoyed by lively demand for new and higher-value models. Foreign revenue rose 6.3 percent to 9.84 billion DM, while domestic revenue edged up 3.4 percent to 5.15 billion DM.

The number of cars sold edged up 1.2 percent to 446,109, with U.S. sales up 10 percent and Japanese up nearly 30 percent.

Directors of Chicago Board Approve Evening Trading

CHICAGO — Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have approved the first U.S. night trading session and will submit the proposal to the full board membership for vote within the month, the exchange said.

The plan, announced Monday, calls for a trading session between 5 P.M. and 9 P.M. local time, Monday through Thursday, in Treasury bond and Treasury note futures and options on the two futures contracts.

Such a plan would help the board to compete globally by staying open during Asian trading hours.

The Chicago Board submitted a formal proposal last Friday to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which must approve the plan before trading can begin.

The proposal was made as an "expedited request" and must be

considered by the federal regulatory agency within six months. The exchange is hoping for approval before May.

A CFT official who asked not to be identified said, "We have every indication that the commission will move on this expeditiously. They are interested in seeing the U.S. futures industry be able to compete globally."

Some exchange members have questioned whether the extended hours would attract enough business to make up for the additional costs.

EDF Sees \$210 Million Net

PARIS — Electricité de France, the government-owned power company, expects a 1.3 billion franc (\$210 million) net profit for 1986, 30 percent more than the 1 billion franc net posted in 1985, its chairman, Marcel Boitoux, announced.

Paris Commodities

COMMODITIES				
	Jan. 21			
	High	Low	Close	Settle
SUGAR				
French francs per metric ton				
May	1,310	1,310	1,305	+10
July	1,310	1,310	1,310	+20
Sept.	1,310	1,310	1,310	+20
Nov.	1,310	1,310	1,310	+20
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Sept.	1,310	1,3		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Kia The Associated Press

12 Months		Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Sig.	Mills High Low		Close	Quot. C
High	Low								

and low reflect but not the latest
amounting to 35
sub-low rates and
Unless other
ments based on

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some notes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

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DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; Cs - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; s - Swiss Francs; V - yen; a - ask; o - offer; P - bid; c - change; N.A. - Not Available; n - Not Negotiated; o - New; s - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rights; Gross Performance Index* December; * - Redemption Price - Ex-Coupon; @ - Offer Price Incl. 3% premium charge.

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Clarksburg 6th St	5th	69.43	77.47	77.57	LA
Clarksburg 6th	7th	36.41	76.45	76.55	LA
Clarksburg Avenue/Highway	6th	13.02	77.25	77.35	LA
Clarksburg South	6th	19.43	77.29	77.39	LA
Clarksburg Pike 16	6th	38.01	77.36	77.46	LA
Clarksburg 17	6th	13.02	78.30	78.40	LA
Clarksburg 11	6th	17.02	78.43	78.53	LA

Citicorp 9/8	7.825	38.47	98.80	93.80	AA
Citicorp 9/8 1/2	7 1/4	37.42	99.36	97.38	BB
Citicorp 9/8 1/2	6 1/4	38.41	99.22	95.22	BB

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Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The sample is placed in a vacuum chamber and is irradiated by a laser beam. The scattered light is collected by a lens and detected by a photodiode. The scattered light is also collected by a lens and detected by a photodiode. The scattered light is also collected by a lens and detected by a photodiode.

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Figure 1: Schematic representation of the experimental design. The diagram shows a sequence of events: 'Preparation of the stimulus' (a horizontal bar with a vertical line), 'Presentation of the stimulus' (a horizontal bar with a vertical line), 'Response' (a horizontal bar with a vertical line), and 'Feedback' (a horizontal bar with a vertical line). The 'Preparation' and 'Presentation' phases are labeled '1000 ms' and '1000 ms' respectively. The 'Response' phase is labeled '1000 ms' and '1000 ms'. The 'Feedback' phase is labeled '1000 ms' and '1000 ms'.

$$T_{\text{eff}} = T_{\text{ref}} - \frac{2\pi\gamma}{\lambda} \approx 293.15 - \frac{2\pi \times 0.072}{0.000157} = 293.15 - 2880.5 = -2587.35 \text{ K}$$

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